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CHINA.

By Consul General Thomas Sammons, Shanghai.

Again in 1918, regardless of the great world war and unsettled internal political conditions, China's foreign trade increased, keeping the grand total well above the billion-dollar mark. Observing commercial investigators agree that, industrially, and as a manufacturing center, China has a great future. With the production of China's raw materials, such as iron, cotton, and coal, fully developed and utilized in expanding domestic enterprises, and the abundant cheap labor available, the country will assume a position of rapidly increasing importance in the business world. Gradually and steadily foreign enterprise is adding to manufacturing plants in China, particularly at Shanghai. Success, as a rule, is met with. Ultimately, China will not only contribute largely to or wholly supply local needs in various lines but will enter the export trade as well.

Already, American-born Chinese are successfully operating a trans-Pacific passenger and freight steamship service, and this enterprise may be supplemented by China's utilization of enemy steamers acquired during the war. Other commercial enterprises having connections with China's foreign trade, as well as with the country's vast internal business activities, are receiving the serious attention of Chinese business men. Moreover, Chinese political leaders are, in many instances, taking a practical interest in promoting China's industrial possibilities. Business men are ready to establish connections with foreign interests, and foreigners who feel warranted in seriously examining into trade possibilities may well send a representative to conduct first-hand investigations on which to base a statement for consideration in connection with deciding the policy to be followed.

Japan, America, and England Control China's Foreign Trade.

The trend of China's billion-dollar foreign trade is well illustrated by the following figures, showing the share of the principal countries participating in it in 1909, 1917, and 1918. These totals speak for the actual results thus far attained, about which much comment has been published. Only two observations will be made in this connection: (1) Japan's advance from 15 per cent in 1909 to 40 per cent in 1918, and (2) the undetermined origin and destination

of Hongkong's transshipment trade. Great Britain and the United States obviously control a large share of the trade of that port.

Countries.	Amount of trade.			Percentage of trade.		
	1909	1917	1918	1909	1917	1918
Japan	$73,424,153	$346,949,249	$497,700,745	15	74	40
Hongkong	155,856,089	277,002,315	327,783,208	33	27	26
United States	40,983,260	158,619,785	160,896,618	9	15	13
United Kingdom	55,319,598	79,516,052	89,062,802	12	8	7

As providing a brief trade index, the foremost items of China's import trade may be summarized as follows: Cotton goods and yarn, coming chiefly from Japan, India, Hongkong, the United Kingdom, and the United States; kerosene, from Hongkong, Singapore, Dutch Indies, and the United States; and cigarettes, from Great Britain and the United States. The leading articles of exports include silk and silk products shipped principally to Hongkong, France, the United States, and the United Kingdom; tea, to Russia and the United States; and raw cotton, to Japan and the United States.

Exchange Problem—Adverse Trade Conditions.

In the conversion of the haikwan tael into American currency in this report, the rates of $1.02 and $1.193 have been used for the years 1917 and 1918, respectively. In this connection, it may be of interest to quote the rates of value of the haikwan tael in United States dollars, as fixed by the Chinese Maritime Customs and based on the average bankers' sight draft exchange on New York, for the last 10 years, as follows: In 1909, $0.63; in 1910, $0.66; in 1911, $0.65; in 1912, $0.74; in 1913, $0.73; in 1914, $0.67; in 1915, $0.62; in 1916, $0.79; in 1917, $1.03; and in 1918, $1.26. From the foregoing, it may be seen that the 1918 value of the haikwan tael is exactly double that of 1909, (10 years ago) and 94 per cent above the rate for 1914 (5 years ago).

The trade of China throughout 1918 was subjected to the same handicaps as during 1917. In all cases where foreign trade could be affected by the war, conditions were worse than in 1917. Although the high price of silver increased the purchasing power of China, this advantage was more than offset by decreased available tonnage, higher freights, higher prices, and the war restrictions imposed by western countries on both imports and exports.

Owing to the presence of bolshevism in Russia and Siberia, the Chinese Government was persuaded to declare an embargo on exports to Siberia. China's trade with Russia had practically collapsed on account of the extinction of Russian credit resulting from disturbed political condition there. This has been a very hard blow to China's black-tea trade.

Internal conditions in general were very unsatisfactory owing to increased civil strife, brigandage, the serious interruption of railway traffic, and a recrudescense of the pneumonic plague. However, the plague was principally confined to the Provinces of Shansi, Chihli, and Shantung, only appearing for a short time at Nanking in Kiangsu Province. While the loss of life was heavy, the detriment

to trade from this cause was not as great as might be expected. On the other hand, there were no widespread floods, no drought, and no famine to speak of during the year. The seasons were all propitious and crops were generally abundant.

Increasing Value of China's Foreign Trade.

Despite all unfavorable conditions, the value of China's trade rose still higher than that of 1917, the previous record year, reaching a total of 1,040,776,113 haikwan taels ($1,241,645,903), an increase of 28,325,709 haikwan taels, with an increased gold value of $208,946,491. However, this increase is due to the higher value of all commodities, and not to an increase in the total quantity of merchandise handled, there having been, in fact, a considerable decline in the quantity thereof, owing to export and import restrictions and shortage of freight space.

It is generally believed that there might have been a considerable increase also in the quantity of goods handled, with a corresponding greater increase in value, had there been no trade restrictions. This gives an idea of what the future foreign trade of China may be expected to be under normal conditions, while, at the same time, bringing out the fact that China's foreign trade is capable of adapting itself, in a remarkable degree, to changing world conditions and requirements.

China's Silk Trade.

Although there was a strong demand from Europe and America for silks, the year's trade therein was generally unsatisfactory, made so by the shortage of shipping facilities and advances in prices due to a rising exchange. While producers and foreign dealers made some profits, native dealers had a disastrous year and silk filatures suffered heavy losses. There was a slight decrease in the quantity and value of exports of both domestic and wild raw silk, and a decrease in exports of white and yellow silk more than offsetting the gain in wild silk. There was some improvement in refuse, cocoons, and waste silk, as also in silk piece goods and pongees. The lower prices of Japan steam filatures kept America out of the market in the beginning of the year, but a reduction in prices brought large contracts later.

The center of the wild-silk industry has shifted from Chefoo to Antung, which latter port added 6,000 machines to the 5,500 operating in 1917.

The formation of an international committee for the improvement of sericulture in China during the year is an important step in connection with the silk industry. This committee has enlisted the services of the local foreign chambers of commerce, the Foreign Silk Association of Shanghai, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, and the Nanking University. The Government has granted a monthly subsidy of 4,000 taels ($4,800); a foreign expert from Indo-China has been engaged; and schools have been established at six stations in Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces for the study and betterment of the industry. It is hoped through these active steps, after 30 years of agitation, to secure an increase in quantity per cocoon through the adoption of scientific methods of culture.

The following table shows the quantity of China's exports of silk to the various countries and the amounts taken by each country:

Countries.	Raw.			Waste, including yarn.	Cocoons and refuse.	Total.
	White.	Yellow.	Wild.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
British India	100,400	1,024,800	.....	95,467	.....	1,220,667
Canada	36,000	.....	.....	7,467	.....	43,467
France	3,130,667	658,667	495,733	4,149,733	4,337,600	12,772,400
Hongkong	4,434,933	104,000	8,400	5,451,733	402,800	10,401,866
Italy	104,533	66,267	135,867	392,133	620,267	1,319,067
Japan and Chosen	12,800	15,467	1,772,133	903,867	3,711,200	6,415,467
Macao	28,933	.....	205,333	3,200	.....	237,466
Philippines	17,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,600
Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Aden, etc.	81,467	340,533	.....	.....	.....	422,000
United Kingdom	457,467	16,800	12,667	2,293,466	38,267	2,818,667
United States	2,207,200	7,466	1,181,333	3,850,400	1,007,866	8,254,265
All other countries	2,267	533	267	14,934	.....	18,001
Total, 1918	10,614,267	2,234,533	3,811,733	17,162,400	10,118,000	43,940,933
Total, 1917	11,692,133	2,652,400	2,431,467	15,310,400	8,190,666	40,277,066

Summary of Tea Trade.

The year 1918 is the worst on record, alike for foreign and Chinese merchants, in the tea trade. Although the total crop of black tea for export in 1918 was only about 20,000,000 pounds, scarcely 60 per cent of the total for 1917 and less than 50 per cent of the total for 1916, more than one-third remained unsold as late as March, 1919.

The principal market for black tea having been in Russia, which took three-fourths of China's total output during the two preceding years, the closing of the Russian market caused sales to dwindle from 34,220,133 pounds in 1917 to scarcely 2,500,000 pounds in 1918, a loss of over 90 per cent. Sales to America also fell off nearly 81 per cent, having dropped from 10,520,134 pounds in 1917 to a little over 2,000,000 pounds in 1918, as a result of competition from Java teas.

Green tea had less competition than black but, although prices were lower, high freight and exchange rates interfered with sales to America. Orders received from the French Government in December for about 3,000,000 pounds of green tea, for the depleted north African markets, assisted materially in preventing an accumulation of stocks. The discontinuance of the production of green teas in Ceylon has stimulated sales to Bombay, for Persia and Afghanistan, in this product.

It is anticipated that, with the closing of the Russian market, the tea business hitherto done at Hankow, Kiukiang, and Foochow, will be centered in Shanghai, a long contemplated and desirable change on account of better facilities. There is a continued tendency to introduce modern methods in tea curing and marketing.

Black and Green Teas Exported.

The following table shows the quantity of black and green teas exported to various countries in 1917 and 1918:

Countries.	Black tea.		Green tea.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Australia, New Zealand, etc.	81,733	181,333	.....	.....
British India	97,600	339,600	4,252,533	2,757,267
Canada	877,334	306,800	546,000	363,200
Central and South America	192,133	493,067	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies	111,066	37,466	1,200	.....
France	764,000	449,867	2,090,133	3,263,867
Hongkong	9,853,600	11,133,200	575,467	690,000
Japan, including Chosen and Taiwan	426,400	435,200	737,200	866,933
Macao	1,067,334	663,600	25,067	334,800
Philippine Islands	18,800	4,267	.....	2,133
Russia	34,220,133	2,487,600	3,430,267	310,267
Singapore, Straits Settlements, etc.	572,800	769,200	49,467	31,467
Siam	529,867	405,867	1,067	.....
Turkey, Egypt, etc.	28,933	4,133	639,867	1,756,533
United Kingdom	2,825,733	2,642,400	1,650,266	2,335,333
United States	10,520,134	2,084,533	12,059,333	7,328,533
All other countries	982,000	890,133	107,866	54,400
Total	63,169,600	23,328,266	26,145,733	20,094,666

Chinese Railways in 1918.

Except as noted below, the construction of railways in China remained practically at a standstill in 1918. A surveying party was sent out in the spring by the Siems-Carey Co. to run a line into Szechwan Province, but bandits were encountered at the borders, and further work was rendered impracticable.

There are said to be several new contracts for railway construction made with Japanese interests. The Swatow-Changlin Light Railway, a push-car line for carrying passengers, extended its track as far as Chenghai, a distance of 10 miles from Swatow. The line between Hankow and Changsha was formally opened at Changsha on September 15, 1918.

Tsingtau reports that 1918 was a year of increased activity for the railways in that district, especially in connection with the opening of the Chinlingchen iron mine. The building of this line has necessitated the purchasing of 5 miles of rail and 90 cars, locomotives, etc. The total expenditure on the branch railway will be about $1,000,000. The Shantung Railway purchased about $500,000 worth of American railway materials in the year 1918.

Tientsin reports that the Peking-Mukden Railways have contracted for 14 locomotives and 500 cars, which are to be delivered in 1919, to replace old rolling stock. An American company has obtained an order for 80 bridges for the Peking-Hankow line, and 5,000 tons of rails for the Peking-Suiyuan line.

Mining—Discovery of Wolfram, Tungsten, and Manganese.

Mining for wolfram ore became an important industry at Swatow at one time, but work declined toward the latter part of the year owing to the lack of demand and, by the end of the year, production was brought to a standstill. Coal mining progressed on account of high prices obtained, but was carried on by native methods. Mining in Hunan was practically suspended with the exception of antimony

and coal, the latter was in strong demand at Hankow and Shanghai. The demand for iron ore in Japan has stimulated prospecting for the ore and in the Yu Hsien district the mines have been worked since the cessation of hostilities between the northern and southern factions.

Wolfram ore was discovered in the northwestern part of Chihli Province, in the Tientsin consular district, during the year. The central Government has assumed control and the output has been taken up by the Government arsenals, although trial shipments were made to America and Japan. Rich tungsten deposits have been discovered on the borders of Hunan and Kiangsi Provinces, and manganese mines were also found in the Siangtan district.

Condition at Manchurian Ports.

Owing to the presence of bolshevism in Siberia, Manchuria suffered a decrease of 60 per cent in exports, in spite of the fact that crops were excellent, and 25 per cent in imports. Owing to the interruption of traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway, the bean crop had to be sent by carts to Changchun and thence by rail to Dairen over the South Manchuria Railway. The shortage of tonnage at Dairen caused an accumulation of cargo until December, when trade with Japan and Europe was resumed. There was a brisk demand for bean oil from the United States and for bean cake from Japan. Both crops of wild silk fell short and, with the doubling of reels in the Antung filatures, local consumption of cocoons exceeded exports.

General trade conditions at Antung were satisfactory. Crops were fair and the principal products of the district, silk, beans, and bean products, brought high prices, giving to the farmers an increased purchasing power. The Okura Copper Smelting Works (Japanese) were completed and went into operation during the year. Several silk filatures were opened and they produced a considerable quantity of reeled wild silk or tussah.

North China Ports.

Following the floods of 1917, a bumper harvest was reaped in Chihli Province, the cotton crop being large and of superior quality. Exports showed an increase of 9,000,000 taels ($10,737,000), caused by a rise in the cost of raw products, but this was considerably offset by the imports of flour from Shanghai at high prices. Imports showed an increase of 6,000,000 taels ($7,158,000), which is merely nominal as the unusual item of munitions of war to the value of 9,000,000 taels ($10,737,000), purchased by the Chinese Government, is included in the imports.

In Shantung, the excellent crops made it possible for many dealers to escape bankruptcy, which would have been the inevitable result of a year characterized by war restrictions, the tightness of silver, ravages by bandits, and a severe epidemic of influenza.

A satisfactory year is reported for the port of Tientsin. Good harvests and a constant demand for wool, hides, and coal, contributed largely to the general well-being and contentment of the people. A tannery, with a capacity of 400 skins a day, commenced operations in 1918, and its output is shipped to Manchuria and Vladivostok.

The port of Tsingtau reached the highest point yet attained in respect of the gross value of its trade in 1918. The development of the city by the Japanese army of occupation has been very extensive, and,

as a natural result, the share of the Japanese in the trade of the port was vastly increased.

Review of Trade Yangtze Ports—Central Coast Ports.

While the harvest in Szechwan was good, the price of cereals was high, owing to the low value of copper cash and to the higher standard of living. The military elements caused considerable trouble to trade in this region, as well as at Ichang and Shasi, during the year. The ports of Changsha and Yochow, however, bore the brunt of the civil war, having changed hands several times during the hostilities.

It is reported that never before, in any year since the opening of the port to foreign trade in 1904, has there been such trade depression at Changsha, chiefly due to the military element there. In financial matters, at one time, the Province had no medium of exchange, as silver gradually disappeared from circulation.

Excellent crops were gathered in the lower Yangtze districts, and Hankow, in particular, had a very large cotton crop. The tea trade was disastrous, although at the end of the year better conditions in Siberia caused the reopening of a few brick-tea factories. The military incubus was also felt here, the movement of troops in Kiangsi interfering with and restricting transportation on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

While other ports of China were subjected to interference by the military authorities more or less, the central coast ports enjoyed comparative quiet throughout the year, although Hangchow and Wenchow were under martial law. Shanghai had a very satisfactory business year.

South China Ports.

Canton suffered a full share of misfortunes, caused by climatic conditions as well as the military elements. Fighting between the north and south, and brigandage in the interior, made 1918 a very disastrous year. Kiungchow was captured by the Canton troops in October. The price of rice rose higher than that recorded for 60 years, owing to the shortage of the crop which was due to excessive rainfalls in the spring and summer. The tin miners near Mengtsz made large profits, but dealers suffered heavy losses due to the fall in price of the metal after the armistice was signed.

Amoy, with other southern ports of China, suffered on account of the war, the principal cause of the unsatisfactory conditions was, however, the high price of silver. Amoy never produces enough to pay for its own requirements, but depends largely on remittances from the large over-sea colonies of Amoy Chinese (principally in the Straits Settlements, the Philippine Islands, Burma, Indo-China, and the East Indies), whence the remittances are made in gold, and for which considerable smaller amounts of silver were received in exchange during the year, as compared with amounts received in previous years.

Though the foreign trade of Foochow suffered on account of the war, the trade between Foochow and other Chinese ports has practically held its own. Exports of paper and lumber have filled the breach caused by the decline in exports of tea. The provincial government is keenly aware of the needs of the Province and can be relied upon, as soon as civil strife is ended, to take measures necessary for bringing about improvements in waterways, roads, silk produc-

tion, and possibly, afforestation; this latter is badly needed, as are improvements in the methods of producing teas. If nothing is done to conserve the forests, the present lucrative trade in lumber will soon vanish.

Business at Swatow was unsatisfactory throughout the year. The principal causes were the earthquake early in the year, typhoons, and floods, with consequent damage to crops. Reduced remittances from abroad, due to the lesser amounts of silver received for gold on account of the high price of silver, also contributed to the unsatisfactory conditions. Industrial enterprises did not do well during the year.

Civil War—Tariff Revision.

The year opened with a continuance of hostilities between the north and the south. The southern faction, with headquarters in Canton, controlled the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan, and Szechwan; also sections of Hunan, Kiangsi, and Fukien. Most of the fighting occurred in Hunan and Hupeh, the former Province having been severely ravaged through frequent changing of hands.

The revision of the Chinese import tariff was begun early in January and completed in December. The schedule prepared was adopted by all the members of the Tariff Revision Commission, subject to the approval of their respective Governments. The purpose of the revision was to raise the tariff to an effective 5 per cent. The anticipated net gain in import duties under the new tariff is placed at 25 per cent.

China's Trade by Countries.

The following table shows the values of imports into and exports from China by principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1917 and 1918. The original sources of the imports into China from Hongkong, as well as the ultimate destination of the exports from China to Hongkong, the latter being principally a transshipping port, are not on record with the Chinese Maritime Customs, from whom the figures were obtained.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Austria-Hungary	$1,056				$1,056	
Belgium	7,749				7,749	
British India	27,124,489	$9,132,793	$7,089,395	$7,203,205	34,213,884	$16,335,998
Canada	9,264,233	12,326,473	2,740,252	4,897,999	12,004,485	17,224,472
Dutch East Indies	4,326,877	9,967,600	1,748,053	3,092,263	6,074,930	13,059,863
France	2,339,933	1,733,199	26,046,801	36,350,324	28,386,734	38,083,523
French Indo-China	2,424,008	3,177,809	1,654,424	1,901,050	4,078,432	5,078,859
Germany			51		51	
Hongkong	158,812,510	188,216,499	118,159,805	139,566,709	277,002,315	327,783,208
Italy	428,703	335,898	3,983,940	11,494,292	4,412,643	11,830,190
Japan, including Chosen	230,370,641	286,444,910	116,578,608	211,255,835	346,949,249	497,700,745
Macao	4,740,542	5,089,465	5,038,258	5,401,565	9,778,800	10,491,030
Netherlands	34,297	1,324	26,883	41	61,180	1,365
Philippine Islands	1,669,570	3,644,444	1,593,531	2,568,800	3,263,101	6,213,244
Russia	(a)	219,649	50,745,516	17,421,771	50,745,516	17,641,420
Singapore, Straits, etc	6,694,128	12,044,367	6,808,349	7,635,823	13,502,477	19,680,190
United Kingdom	52,904,498	58,922,147	26,611,554	30,140,655	79,516,052	89,062,802
United States	61,937,831	68,875,510	96,681,954	92,021,108	158,619,785	160,896,618
All other countries	1,921,395	1,855,360	6,682,888	8,707,016	8,604,283	10,562,376
Total	565,032,460	661,987,447	472,190,262	579,658,456	1,037,222,722	1,241,645,903

a Reexports exceeded imports by $4,523,310.

Changes in China's Foreign Trade.

The following figures, given in haikwan taels, will convey an idea of the changes that have taken place in China's foreign trade from 1914, the year hostilities began in Europe, up to the end of 1918. From these figures it may be seen that Japan more than doubled its share of the trade in the five years; America increased its share 67 per cent; Hongkong gained only slightly over 6 per cent; while Great Britain lost over 41 per cent of China's trade during the same period.

Year.	Great Britain.	Hongkong.	Japan.	United States.
	Haikwan taels.	*Haikwan taels.*	*Haikwan taels.*	*Haikwan taels.*
1914	127,984,361	262,422,423	191,736,051	81,444,719
1915	103,493,356	252,606,127	197,926,331	97,622,706
1916	105,271,575	272,833,274	273,412,978	125,904,504
1917	78,078,894	274,445,434	327,440,710	155,747,096
1918	75,154,882	279,179,837	402,252,670	135,820,249

Foreign Population and Business.

With the increase of Japanese trade with China a corresponding increase is found in the Japanese population and firms in China, which advanced from 144,492 persons and 2,818 firms in 1917 to 159,950 persons and 4,483 firms in 1918. The Americans made an advance of 148 persons and 18 firms during the year under review, making a total of 5,766 Americans and 234 American firms existing in China in 1918. The Russian population increased by 8,409 persons, owing to an influx of Russian refugees, but the number of Russian firms decreased from 2,914 to 1,154. The British population decreased by 526 persons and by 49 firms during the same period.

The total increase in the foreign population was 24,042 persons, but there was a decline of 125 firms. The following table shows the foreign population and foreign firms in China, by nationalities, in 1917 and 1918:

Nationality.	Persons.		Firms.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
American	5,618	5,766	216	234
Austrian	317	271	18	16
Belgian	324	360	18	20
Brazilian	.....	16	.....	1
British	8,479	7,953	655	606
Danish	450	475	17	23
Dutch	298	377	22	24
French	2,262	a 2,580	127	156
German	2,899	2,651	132	75
Hungarian	18	7	.....	.....
Italian	416	535	42	36
Japanese	144,492	159,950	2,818	4,483
Norwegian	277	279	7	11
Portuguese	2,297	2,417	51	43
Russian	51,310	59,719	2,914	1,154
Spanish	300	298	8	9
Swedish	513	530	3	3
Nontreaty powers	215	343	7	36
Total	220,485	244,527	7,055	6,930

a Including 918 protégés.

Shipping and Freight.

The total tonnage of ships, foreign and Chinese, arriving and departing to and from Chinese ports declined by about 8 per cent,

the total recorded for the year being 80,247,706 tons. The loss was distributed among ships under the British, Chinese, Russian, French, Norwegian, Portuguese, Dutch, and Danish flags, while increases were registered by Japanese, American, and Italian ships.

The shortage of cargo space, which marked 1917, was intensified in 1918. After the requisitioning of tonnage by the British Government on January 31, no general cargo space could be offered by British boats. Japanese lines asked prohibitive prices—from 1,000 to 1,200 shillings ($238.50 to $285) a ton—and sailings to Europe were very infrequent. Freights across the Pacific were slack and the uncertainty of changes in the American Government regulations caused somewhat of a stagnation in trade. The year opened with freight rates for general cargo at $55 a ton, advancing to $60 after March, dropping to $50 in September to meet competition by outside steamers from Singapore, and dropping still further to $40 a ton after the signing of the armistice in Europe.

The following table shows the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the ports of China during the years 1916, 1917, and 1918:

Nationality.	1916		1917		1918	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
American	3,082	799,913	3,609	1,125,155	3,119	1,214,921
British	34,132	35,840,573	31,902	33,576,217	31,034	29,911,369
Danish	115	206,734	83	142,238	86	86,847
Dutch	233	463,995	374	712,439	416	575,757
French	409	596,237	328	581,891	365	230,223
German	1,151	66,532	233	17,054	.....	.....
Italian	57	979	478	14,912	464	28,796
Japanese	21,598	24,233,835	22,454	24,581,647	24,961	25,283,373
Norwegian	472	636,217	370	474,349	191	257,669
Portuguese	440	129,478	456	199,438	172	60,350
Russian	3,790	1,545,085	3,276	1,429,200	1,949	795,529
Swedish	34	101,948	10	26,692	8	20,168
Other	2	1,466	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	65,515	64,622,992	66,573	62,884,232	62,765	58,465,002
Chinese:						
Foreign type	45,552	18,460,533	46,422	18,517,957	43,638	16,984,523
Junks	90,949	4,936,576	100,478	5,504,860	87,164	4,798,181
Total	136,501	23,397,109	146,900	24,022,817	130,802	21,782,704
Grand total	202,016	88,020,101	213,473	86,907,049	193,567	80,247,706

A total of 1,601 vessels (1,247 under the Chinese flag and 354 under foreign flags) were registered with the Chinese Maritime Customs for navigation in inland waters in the year 1918, as against 1,550 in 1917, and 1,523 in 1916. Of these, 514 were registered at Canton, 352 at Shanghai, and 207 at Hankow.

Shanghai the Chief Commercial Port of China.

Of the total increase of $208,946,491 in the foreign trade of China in 1918, Shanghai's increase was $81,007,228; Dairen, $64,464,110; Tientsin, $30,520,345; Canton, $14,406,000; Kowloon, $7,771,940; and Mengtsz, $5,215,612. Shanghai maintained its place as the chief commercial port of China, and handled 40 per cent of the entire foreign trade.

The following table shows the import and export trade of China, by ports, in 1917 and 1918:

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Aigun	$49,124	$136,467	$752,295	$1,384,972	$801,419	$1,521,439
Amoy	8,163,218	8,787,541	1,880,005	2,298,282	10,043,223	11,085,823
Antung	29,090,501	26,017,521	9,438,167	14,050,256	38,528,668	40,067,777
Canton	28,431,888	33,661,157	50,993,947	60,170,678	79,425,835	93,831,835
Changsha	1,384,164	2,420,562	1,895	1,489	1,386,059	2,422,051
Chefoo	9,134,178	7,594,699	3,842,625	5,502,558	12,976,803	13,097,257
Chinkiang	4,929,301	5,218,077	36,144	671,291	4,965,445	5,889,368
Chungking	670,313	521,952	260,706	247,043	931,019	768,995
Chingwangtao	1,444,238	4,338,306	2,883,505	4,267,319	4,327,743	8,605,625
Dairen (Dalny)	59,439,987	79,906,694	52,607,052	96,704,455	112,047,039	176,511,149
Foochow	4,653,920	4,932,332	2,225,919	4,192,798	6,882,839	9,125,130
Hangchow	139,277	233,379			139,277	233,379
Hankow	37,490,384	36,953,048	13,023,131	12,629,585	50,513,515	49,582,633
Harbin	95,290	154,061	1,655,424	271,311	1,750,714	425,372
Hunchun	456,308	681,436	429,661	607,188	885,969	1,288,624
Ichang	251,196	531,750			251,196	531,750
Kiaochow (Tsingtau)	18,181,267	20,249,728	17,237,185	18,382,138	35,418,452	38,631,866
Kinkiang	2,186,504	1,831,959	1,484	2,881	2,187,988	1,837,340
Kiungchow	3,405,883	2,747,553	2,396,083	2,611,344	5,801,966	5,358,897
Kongmoon	3,864,700	4,009,229	1,429,413	1,351,768	5,294,113	5,414,997
Kowloon	35,738,075	42,271,921	15,720,842	17,958,936	52,458,917	60,230,857
Lappa	10,909,557	9,945,601	5,271,765	5,751,515	16,181,322	15,697,116
Lungchingtsun	827,401	1,887,833	479,335	1,416,914	1,305,736	3,304,747
Lungchow	53,602	109,374	4,621	9,450	58,223	118,824
Lungkow	9,129	1,650	10,317	84,842	19,446	86,492
Manchouli	2,926,624	1,618,676	11,393,309	1,952,155	14,319,933	3,570,831
Mengtsz	6,039,776	10,779,578	18,122,981	13,598,791	19,162,757	24,378,369
Nanking	1,694,398	1,980,147	3,737,984	2,612,551	5,432,382	4,592,698
Nanning	1,131,318	909,148	2,205,414	2,470,449	3,336,732	3,379,597
Newchwang	5,190,314	5,887,125	2,851,161	5,082,060	8,041,475	10,969,185
Ningpo	2,700,044	3,659,017	1,738	8,514	2,761,782	3,667,531
Pakhoi	1,644,373	1,666,924	1,132,584	1,708,143	2,776,957	3,375,067
Samshui	3,301,315	2,801,299	754,696	501,861	4,056,041	3,303,160
Sansing	12,862	25,292	930,012	214,437	952,874	269,729
Santuao	28,073	29,374	275	6,392	28,348	35,766
Shanghai	214,287,709	256,456,713	201,301,752	240,139,976	415,589,461	496,596,689
Shasi	240,669	418,528	250	13	240,919	418,541
Soochow	21,583	38,158			21,583	38,158
Suifenho	5,930,302	4,459,664	18,342,202	8,884,864	24,272,504	13,344,528
Swatow	13,870,331	15,943,673	9,915,787	10,678,273	23,786,118	26,621,946
Szemao	240,080	249,000	30,228	37,453	270,308	286,543
Tatungkow	492	389	28,207	2,714	28,699	3,103
Tengyueh	2,246,461	3,015,112	810,388	1,700,677	3,056,849	4,715,789
Tientsin	51,581,810	70,825,813	17,723,453	31,999,804	72,305,272	102,825,617
Wanhsien	11,690	13,308	1,673	1,953	13,363	15,261
Wenchow	12,084	20,511		8,348	12,084	20,859
Wuchow	9,397,271	10,845,453	5,003,000	6,838,901	14,400,271	17,684,354
Wuhu	1,300,019	2,276,425	284,442	716,584	1,584,461	2,993,009
Yochow	6,924	5,840	24,205		31,129	5,840
Total	588,928,966	689,129,057	472,190,262	579,658,456	1,061,119,228	1,268,787,513
Reexports	28,419,816	27,141,610			28,419,816	27,141,610
Net total	560,509,150	661,987,447	472,190,262	579,658,456	1,032,699,412	1,241,645,903

Principal Imports into China.

The following table, compiled from the Maritime Customs returns, shows the quantity and net value of the principal imports into China during the years 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arms and munitions		$169,862		$16,812,978
Automobiles		932,838		1,518,666
Bags.....number..	46,947,016	5,788,821	43,368,507	5,224,995
Beans, peas, etc.....bushels..	2,176,340	2,512,196	918,707	1,349,695
Belting, machine		340,970		643,886
Butter (including ghee).....pounds..	945,867	418,274	1,824,133	606,022

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Candles.....do....	5,985,867	$848,363	8,350,800	$1,262,126
Canvas and cotton duck.....yards..	2,693,937	717,881	1,787,567	650,231
Chemical products (except medicines, match-making materials, and soda).....	.....	1,807,093	.....	1,431,790
China and earthen ware.....	.....	1,581,644	.....	1,497,572
Clocks and watches.....number..	338,279	677,157	347,744	1,036,881
Clothing, hats, gloves, etc. (except hosiery, shoes, and haberdashery).....	.....	4,444,904	.....	6,004,936
Coal.....tons..	1,444,124	15,342,671	1,075,057	15,024,020
Confectionery (except chocolate).....	.....	201,638	.....	208,954
Cordage.....pounds..	5,784,267	555,971	6,099,467	688,165
Copper:				
Bars, rods, sheets, plates, and wire...tons..	614	476,113	619	492,976
Ingots and slabs.....do....	1,646	1,158,373	7,227	5,097,598
Cotton goods:				
Blankets.....number..	747,136	620,366	98,642	116,133
Cambrics, lawns, and muslins, white, dyed, or printed.....pieces..	281,148	999,413	294,994	1,074,895
Drills.....do....	1,435,455	5,639,017	947,849	5,323,131
Flannelette.....do....	1,027,557	3,755,747	514,950	2,820,251
Handkerchiefs.....dozens..	1,317,793	552,001	1,019,954	626,559
Italians, venetians, poplins, and lastings—				
Colored.....pieces..	1,181,640	6,023,773	1,218,765	9,531,960
Figured.....do....	667,229	4,874,587	750,143	7,827,385
Plain, fast black.....do....	1,181,184	7,491,088	994,611	9,391,679
Jeans.....do....	1,625,518	5,639,017	2,091,010	11,477,239
Prints, plain.....do....	1,498,630	4,665,959	839,469	4,076,276
Sheetings.....do....	2,739,209	10,227,131	2,325,804	13,306,649
Shirtings—				
Gray.....do....	3,160,872	10,564,315	1,640,942	9,324,988
White.....do....	2,822,911	12,802,652	2,179,730	15,537,009
T cloths.....do....	1,360,816	3,550,997	1,233,298	4,410,673
Velvets and velveteens.....yards..	3,398,589	1,145,358	3,542,250	1,734,949
Yarn.....pounds..	271,364,133	61,345,662	150,884,133	63,884,120
Cotton, raw.....do....	40,017,067	6,534,348	25,348,000	7,242,126
Dyes, colors, and paints:				
Aniline dyes.....	.....	.....	.....	897,086
Paint and paint oil.....	.....	1,237,647	.....	1,265,331
All other.....	.....	2,513,904	.....	2,912,057
Electrical material and fittings.....	.....	4,107,788	.....	4,930,900
Enameled ware.....	.....	786,137	.....	1,320,092
Fish and fishery products.....	.....	14,427,630	.....	14,992,105
Flour.....barrels..	461,802	2,874,947	.....	.....
Fruits, dried.....	.....	865,614	.....	1,046,697
Furniture, and materials for.....	.....	1,083,723	.....	1,338,981
Gasoline, benzine, etc.....gallons..	1,183,895	562,140	1,194,290	668,490
Ginseng.....pounds..	507,664	5,275,738	465,775	4,140,489
Glass and glass ware:				
Window.....boxes..	183,302	1,626,181	156,271	1,794,957
All other.....	.....	852,558	.....	668,236
Haberdashery.....	.....	477,306	.....	1,196,554
Hemp.....	.....	263,262	.....	288,231
Hosiery.....dozen pairs..	2,544,943	2,750,601	1,913,001	2,233,440
Instruments, musical.....	.....	694,106	.....	1,035,597
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:				
Bars.....tons..	13,688	1,559,594	23,113	3,739,522
Cobbles and wire shorts.....do....	5,977	484,321	5,809	583,688
Hoops.....do....	5,339	810,188	4,360	768,824
Lamps and lampware.....	.....	809,499	.....	811,630
Machinery and fittings.....	.....	5,369,242	.....	8,535,337
Nail rod.....tons..	.....	.....	302	48,074
Nails and rivets.....do....	17,906	2,466,300	11,834	2,114,502
Pig and kentledge.....do....	5,031	345,881	6,389	791,642
Pipes and tubes.....do....	10,182	1,712,161	16,974	3,444,921
Plate cuttings.....do....	3,051	288,371	2,666	379,472
Rails.....do....	9,424	747,695	19,644	2,341,294
Sheets and plates, n. e. s.....do....	15,128	2,174,136	13,784	3,619,097
Sheets, galvanized.....do....	1,579	404,576	4,151	1,209,203
Stoves and grates.....	.....	83,073	.....	100,232
Wire, n. e. s.....tons..	1,463	238,637	955	182,196
Lead, pigs and bars.....do....	4,647	980,896	4,288	977,983
Leather.....pounds..	17,666,533	9,851,795	16,328,133	11,205,367
Imitation and cloth.....	.....	151,993	.....	167,957
Manufactures of (except boots, shoes, and gloves).....	.....	250,703	.....	260,975
Lumber:				
Hardwood.....cubic feet..	2,836,412	1,511,968	3,869,121	2,925,198
Softwood.....square feet..	77,835,786	2,976,981	103,687,730	4,202,727
Machines, knitting, sewing, and embroidery...	.....	440,553	.....	336,826
Matches.....gross..	15,594,329	5,666,552	13,340,821	5,494,274
Match-making materials.....	.....	1,422,148	.....	1,962,104
Medicines.....	.....	5,810,050	.....	6,104,717

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Milk, condensed.....dozen..	455,502	$853,832	372,178	$820,477
Needles.....thousands..	1,155,038	1,073,485	2,512,412	2,948,491
Oils:				
Kerosene—				
American.....gallons..	107,446,239	24,529,885	48,249,297	15,296,460
Borneo.....do....	9,777,614	1,798,733	11,706,691	3,265,755
Japanese.....do....	5,430,593	1,312,099	1,947,970	658,296
Russian.....do....	300,679	106,832	.....	.....
Sumatran.....do....	33,633,346	6,071,156	48,527,206	14,561,219
All other.....do....	1,322,470	203,042	17,865	8,525
Lubricating.....do....	3,287,494	1,162,392	5,360,028	2,180,197
Opium.....pounds..	142,924	6,366,831	44,415	620,467
Paper.....	.....	6,374,279	.....	8,641,572
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	.....	1,024,551	.....	1,326,371
Photographic material.....	.....	531,550	.....	476,012
Printing and lithographic material.....	.....	479,248	.....	465,130
Railway materials:				
Railway and street cars.....	.....	1,222,696	.....	2,388,125
Locomotives and tenders.....	.....	3,649,676	.....	850,324
Sleepers.....number..	1,051,241	1,106,157	1,015,122	1,350,218
Rice and paddy.....tons..	585,547	30,175,775	415,716	27,172,881
Safes and strong doors.....	.....	104,974	.....	167,954
Scales and balances.....	.....	96,475	.....	107,628
Seeds.....	.....	654,296	.....	725,505
Shoes and boots, leather.....pairs..	432,968	1,260,454	806,246	3,020,615
Soap, and materials for.....	.....	3,755,566	.....	3,644,528
Shooks for casks.....	.....	1,147,893	.....	1,332,916
Soda.....tons..	12,859	866,437	13,208	1,924,807
Stationery (not including paper).....	.....	969,326	.....	1,383,990
Stores, household.....	.....	1,754,849	.....	2,286,124
Sugar:				
Brown.....pounds..	250,733,600	7,935,547	314,495,867	11,587,249
White.....do....	148,147,600	6,941,666	258,764,267	14,436,566
Refined.....do....	397,347,067	28,524,975	550,041,733	42,149,125
Confectioners'.....do....	30,013,767	2,280,690	41,871,200	3,285,636
Tea.....do....	25,259,200	4,565,729	11,470,667	1,254,935
Telephone and telegraph materials.....	.....	622,501	.....	565,287
Tin in slabs.....tons..	2,559	2,623,542	1,528	2,072,272
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Cigarettes.....thousands..	7,909,103	31,888,287	9,231,941	28,612,390
Cigars.....do....	39,343	601,327	48,390	911,044
Tobacco.....pounds..	20,523,600	3,720,216	24,145,467	6,739,182
Toilet requisites.....	.....	747,429	.....	754,914
Umbrellas.....number..	2,546,684	1,268,683	2,752,397	1,580,762
Wax, paraffin.....tons..	12,709	2,637,055	6,560	1,548,793
Wines, beer, spirits:				
Beer and porter.....	.....	951,742	.....	1,341,212
Spirits.....	.....	698,681	.....	1,600,753
Wines.....	.....	1,186,081	.....	1,706,114
Woolen goods:				
Blankets and rugs.....pounds..	169,118	174,852	175,373	254,169
Coatings and suitings.....yards..	971,796	1,589,451	712,293	1,802,999
Woolen and worsted yarn and cord...pounds..	831,733	1,370,443	459,600	975,886
Woolen and cotton unions:				
Alpacas, lusters, and orleans.....yards..	741,305	346,111	765,974	426,224
Coatings and suitings.....do....	1,189,446	1,149,946	899,027	1,257,217
All other articles.....	.....	88,609,512	.....	109,265,643
Total.....	.....	560,509,150	.....	661,987,447

Increases in Imports.

The imports of arms and munitions rose from a value of $169,862 in 1917 to $16,812,978 in 1918. This was due to the domestic strife between the northern and southern political factions. Automobiles, imported chiefly from America, increased from $932,838 to $1,518,666, an advance of $585,828, which is almost equivalent to the entire value of automobiles imported in 1916.

Copper ingots and slabs, coming chiefly from Japan for the use of the Chinese Government mints, increased by 5,581 tons and by $3,939,225 in value. Electrical materials advanced by $823,112, Japan, America, and Great Britain being the chief sources of supply. Haberdashery, which dropped in value by $231,681 in 1916, recov-

ered to the extent of $719,248 in 1918 over the figures for 1917. Great Britain and Japan were the principal sources of supply, although America has lately increased its trade in this line. Musical instruments, including graphophones, increased by $341,491 and came principally from England and America.

Imports of iron and steel bars, principally from Japan, America, and Hongkong, increased by 9,425 tons; pipes and tubes, largely from Japan, America, and Great Britain, advanced by 6,792 tons; rails, chiefly from Japan, increased by 10,220 tons; and galvanized sheets, also from Japan and America, increased by 2,572 tons. In general, it is stated that Chinese merchants in iron and steel products have been prosperous. Iron sheets and plates, principally from America and Japan, are the only iron products that showed any important decrease, the decrease of 1,344 tons being due, no doubt, to the embargoes thereon.

Other Items Showing Increases.

Imports of hardwood lumber increased by 1,032,709 cubic feet; softwood lumber advanced by 25,751,944 square feet, but the total quantity of softwood lumber still falls short of the imports in 1916 when 223,975,813 square feet were imported, as against 103,687,730 square feet in 1918. It is understood that Oregon pine (Douglas fir) will maintain its place as the standard wood for building operations.

Machinery imports increased by $3,166,095, and this is largely accounted for by increased imports of textile machinery. The cotton-mill industry in China bids fair to become a serious competitor of imported cotton manufactures. In Shanghai, particularly, new mills are coming into existence every year and at the present time several new ventures are only waiting for the arrival of machinery to begin operations.

Imports of needles increased in number by 1,357,374,000 and by $1,875,006 in value. The needle trade was practically monopolized by Germany before the war, but the monopoly in this trade has now practically gone to Japan.

The demand for lubricating oils for industrial purposes accounted for an advance in the imports of this item by 2,072,534 gallons, valued at $1,017,805, the sources of supply being chiefly America and Japan. Railway and street cars, principally from America and Japan, increased by $1,165,429. Household stores advanced by $531,275, Japan, Great Britain, and America being the chief sources of supply. Sugar from Japan and Hongkong increased by $25,775,698, while tobacco, from America, Hongkong, and Japan, increased by $3,018,966.

Decreases in Imports—Cotton Piece Goods.

The cotton piece goods trade was adversely affected by all the unfavorable conditions already enumerated in this report. The decrease in imports from western countries was caused principally by high prices and high freight rates. The decrease in imports from Japan was due to increased cost of production and shortage of shipping. The total value of cotton manufactured goods declined by 7,569,844 haikwan taels, although it showed an increase in United States currency of $18,467,572, owing to the higher value of the haikwan tael in 1918.

The variations in the cotton piece goods trade is shown in the following table giving the kinds and number of pieces of the principal plain cottons—gray and white shirtings, sheetings, drills, jeans, and T cloths—imported during the past five years:

Years.	British.	American.	Japanese.	Other.	Total.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*
1914	10,472,890	1,040,100	7,727,706	117,900	19,358,696
1915	7,591,478	637,646	5,717,168	202,121	14,148,413
1916	5,453,573	413,184	5,588,895	346,920	11,802,572
1917	4,397,411	71,531	8,045,816	649,725	13,164,483
1918	2,634,432	100,854	7,007,488	678,529	10,421,303

It may be noticed that while British and American cotton goods decreased considerably, Japanese exports were about the same in 1918 as in 1914. Cotton drills decreased by 487,606 pieces; flannelettes by 512,607 yards; black italians, venetians, and lastings by 186,573 pieces; sheetings, 413,405 pieces; and gray and white shirtings by 2,163,111 pieces.

The principal items in piece goods showing increases are figured and colored italians, venetians, and lastings, which advanced by 120,039 pieces; and cotton jeans, which increased by 465,492 pieces.

Decreases in Cotton Yarn and Other Commodities.

The quantity of imported cotton yarn decreased by 120,480,000 pounds, the lack of shipping facilities from Bombay and increased domestic production being the chief causes of the decrease in imports from India. Japanese yarn also declined to the extent of about 30 per cent. At the same time, it may be noted that the consumption of yarn was much lower than in 1917, mainly owing to the insecurity of methods of transport in Szechwan, the principal market. But there is every prospect of improvement during 1919.

Imports of cigarettes, largely from America and England, declined in value by $3,275,897, owing to the larger native production.

Coal, principally from Japan, decreased by 369,067 tons, the value of the decrease being only $318,651 in United States currency; but there was a decline of nearly 2,500,000 haikwan taels in silver currency.

American kerosene declined over 59,000,000 gallons in the quantity imported, owing to its higher price, although the imports from Sumatra and Borneo increased by nearly 17,000,000 gallons. However, it may be said in this connection that the decline in the imports of American kerosene may have been due to the requisitioning of practically the entire fleet of the American company doing this business in China, while the British company, dealing largely in Sumatran oils, suffered very little in the curtailment of its shipping facilities during the year.

Locomotives and tenders, imported principally from Japan and America, declined by $2,799,352, probably owing to the fact that the construction and opening up of new railway lines was at a practical standstill during the year.

The importation of opium ceased on April 1, 1917, and 1,200 chests of stored stock were purchased and destroyed by the Chinese Government at Shanghai early in 1919. The amount paid for the destroyed stock is said to be 24,000,000 taels (approximately $28,000,000).

Despite measures taken by the Chinese Government to stop the importations of this drug, it is said that 44,000 pounds of opium were imported through Dairen and Tsingtau.

The imports of paraffin wax, principally from America and Hongkong, declined in value by $1,088,262.

Principal Exports from China.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal exports from China during the years 1917 and 1918, according to the Chinese Maritime Customs returns:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Animals:				
Cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs.....number..	346,437	$3,701,964	317,074	$4,118,144
Horses, asses, and mules.....do....	1,134	37,799	2,702	189,253
Poultry.....do....	3,150,532	737,611	2,875,505	791,263
Bags.....do....	7,342,492	562,387	6,771,283	531,885
Beans.....bushels..	22,239,680	19,994,600	19,502,024	23,176,034
Breadstuffs:				
Bran.....do....	1,152,613	439,266	2,719,998	1,903,077
Wheat.....do....	3,461,336	3,342,333	4,034,358	4,797,831
Bristles.....pounds..	8,557,467	6,295,071	9,548,133	7,972,179
Chinaware, earthenware, and pottery.....	.....	2,504,879	.....	2,578,561
Coal.....tons..	1,575,627	6,402,090	1,708,149	9,719,247
Cotton:				
Raw.....pounds..	110,995,067	20,436,579	172,279,200	45,199,593
Nankeens.....do....	6,518,267	2,970,618	6,243,467	3,239,234
Yarn.....do....	3,682,000	459,208	3,699,333	1,193,593
Eggs:				
Albumen and yolk.....do....	54,002,533	12,239,678	38,580,933	11,103,510
Fresh and preserved.....dozens..	20,616,666	1,907,763	17,488,917	1,856,982
Frozen.....pounds..	4,756,133	457,051	1,743,200	226,981
Feathers, fowl, etc.....do....	7,083,333	819,578	4,761,467	553,311
Fibers:				
Hemp.....do....	15,166,482	1,678,192	19,817,867	2,168,601
Jute.....do....	11,339,333	460,974	1,293,000	548,588
Ramie.....do....	28,246,962	3,654,057	36,617,200	4,227,246
Firecrackers and fireworks.....	.....	2,773,439	.....	2,621,190
Fish and fishery products.....tons..	15,080	1,811,996	6,209	1,339,641
Flour, wheat.....barrels..	542,878	2,338,230	1,368,638	10,033,794
Fruits and nuts:				
Fresh.....pounds..	27,228,400	447,033	22,031,333	413,643
Dried.....do....	7,977,467	590,418	6,957,867	642,648
Peanuts.....do....	62,842,400	2,052,105	70,755,867	2,807,323
Galls.....do....	5,534,133	914,538	6,046,533	1,228,964
Ginger.....do....	5,823,067	133,965	7,057,067	200,042
Glassware, bangles, etc.....	.....	311,737	.....	295,120
Grass cloth.....pounds..	2,104,400	1,979,261	1,905,000	2,285,564
Hair, all kinds.....do....	5,104,667	955,369	4,257,067	956,754
Hats:				
Rush.....number..	2,095,241	72,434	878,763	41,977
Woodshaving or chip.....do....	341,964	13,910	80,039	3,830
Indigo, liquid.....pounds..	10,419,733	668,759	11,152,267	825,835
Leather.....do....	6,119,000	3,121,261	3,590,000	1,355,992
Lily flowers.....do....	3,897,333	316,961	3,289,467	352,271
Lumber:				
Softwood.....square feet..	27,192,691	1,019,778	31,009,342	1,639,059
Hardwood.....cubic feet..	349,414	167,075	325,086	183,655
Mats.....number..	32,606,770	1,946,614	20,036,732	1,367,068
Matting.....rolls..	72,124	561,391	52,216	521,804
Meats:				
Fresh and frozen.....pounds....	52,736,133	3,043,766	39,068,667	3,238,637
Preserved and prepared.....do....	9,700,533	1,191,731	11,327,733	1,583,692
Poultry and game.....do....	7,282,533	586,383	1,070,400	151,530
Medicines.....	.....	3,396,699	.....	3,886,879
Minerals:				
Antimony—				
Regulus and crude.....tons..	34,410	6,182,385	15,832	2,669,629
Ore.....do....	3,798	242,456	473	26,019
Copper ingots and slabs.....do....	30,796	10,145,691	2,661	994,543
Iron—				
Pig.....do....	144,816	5,394,562	166,906	19,960,198
Ore.....do....	304,356	1,038,848	372,682	1,621,998
Lead.....do....	737	167,699	457	146,191
Lead ore.....do....	13,732	790,152	922	58,645
Tin, in slabs.....do....	11,686	12,448,975	8,680	13,134,817
Quicksilver.....pounds..	576,060	799,965	646,800	868,338

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Musk.....ounces..	21,272	$544,592	32,009	$532,859
Oils:				
Bean.....pounds..	252,180,400	18,560,050	303,622,267	29,802,630
Essential.....do....	1,334,533	863,981	1,448,000	1,709,241
Peanut.....do....	61,807,067	5,263,637	78,750,267	8,556,071
Wood.....gallons..	6,689,350	4,932,626	8,147,733	7,129,280
Paper.....pounds..	32,385,467	3,267,144	15,846,400	2,037,386
Samshu (native wine).....gallons..	1,460,750	497,086	1,381,133	609,108
Seeds:				
Apricot.....pounds..	2,439,333	284,927	2,233,200	319,278
Cotton.....do....	49,384,000	468,087	22,040,400	274,064
Linseed.....do....	18,651,733	436,975	11,744,533	354,024
Melon.....do....	5,657,067	370,384	4,410,133	375,346
Rape.....do....	57,425,867	1,622,649	89,350,133	2,719,703
Sesame.....do....	29,760,000	1,122,546	31,213,767	1,399,847
Silk, and manufactures of:				
Raw, white—				
Reeled and re-reeled.....do....	2,491,733	12,088,317	2,481,733	13,272,615
Filature.....do....	9,200,400	54,367,286	8,132,533	56,989,476
Wild.....do....	2,431,467	6,133,228	3,811,733	10,640,622
Raw, yellow.....do....	2,652,400	8,142,754	2,234,533	8,192,822
Cocoons.....do....	4,483,067	1,894,651	4,365,333	3,126,166
Waste.....do....	15,310,400	6,635,517	17,162,400	11,009,852
Cocoons, refuse.....do....	3,707,600	688,541	5,752,667	1,316,474
Piece goods.....do....	1,730,800	11,122,637	1,971,600	15,224,838
Pongees.....do....	2,297,067	6,451,724	2,636,267	7,336,279
All other.....	.....	772,833	.....	757,185
Skins and hides:				
Buffalo and cow.....pounds..	63,613,200	17,714,923	52,751,733	16,070,516
Goat, untanned.....number..	11,735,579	8,056,150	8,940,671	6,883,595
Horse, ass, and mule.....pounds..	4,100,533	717,909	3,920,933	393,974
Sheep.....number..	1,721,823	985,918	716,262	536,450
Skins, dressed:				
Goat, tanned.....do....	425,291	440,178	1,076,916	1,020,499
Lamb.....do....	173,941	196,887	218,311	254,334
Skins, dressed, made up:				
Dog (clothing, mats, and rugs).....do....	389,275	362,387	593,426	632,622
Goat (clothing, mats, and rugs).....do....	71,354	93,748	133,162	190,748
Kid (clothing).....do....	46,018	56,478	167,983	246,818
Lamb (clothing).....do....	48,067	131,839	102,231	464,079
Sheep (mats and rugs).....do....	31,887	43,618	15,702	43,031
Skins, fur, dressed and undressed:				
Fox.....number..	13,093	82,191	25,349	171,336
Marmot.....do....	272,628	64,892	659,416	172,701
Raccoon.....do....	79,688	51,879	83,217	79,196
Weasel.....do....	627,748	130,792	490,446	121,030
Straw braid.....pounds..	5,403,200	2,454,817	7,111,733	4,972,017
Sugar, including confections and cane....tons..	27,462	1,567,968	26,351	1,551,373
Tallow:				
Animal.....pounds..	36,961,067	4,006,549	18,762,667	2,334,456
Vegetable.....do....	20,184,667	1,818,597	21,717,467	2,433,775
Tea:				
Black.....do....	63,169,600	12,643,738	23,328,267	6,837,424
Green.....do....	26,145,733	9,145,434	20,094,667	9,403,472
Brick—				
Black.....do....	29,776,933	5,061,572	8,765,600	1,376,975
Green.....do....	29,374,533	2,696,683	1,255,733	130,123
Dust and tablet.....do....	1,785,200	239,964	425,533	32,109
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Cigarettes.....do....	1,676,933	869,649	4,233,467	2,593,791
Leaf and prepared.....do....	29,816,800	3,602,780	33,820,667	4,856,562
Varnish.....do....	1,681,200	663,572	2,282,800	1,198,653
Vegetables.....	.....	1,590,364	.....	1,155,221
Wool:				
Camel's.....pounds..	4,497,867	1,323,962	5,109,067	1,840,619
Goat's.....do....	1,818,800	478,819	1,680,800	499,998
Sheep's.....do....	45,247,200	10,743,680	42,404,800	12,260,189
All other articles.....	.....	80,862,929	.....	111,672,201
Total.....	.....	472,190,262	.....	579,658,456

Increases in Various Exports.

Exports of pig iron advanced by 22,090 tons and by $14,565,636 in value, Japan as usual being the largest purchaser. There was an increase of 51,441,867 pounds of bean oil, the value increasing $11,242,580, the larger part of the increase went to the United States, as well as increased exports of peanut oil amounting to $3,262,434.

There was an advance of 990,666 pounds in the quantity, and $1,677,108 in the value, of bristles exported in 1918, and the increased quantities went principally to the United States. The exports of coal increased by 132,522 tons and by $3,317,157, and Japan, Chosen, Hongkong, and the Philippine Islands were, as usual, the largest buyers. Exports of cotton advanced by 61,284,133 pounds, the value of the increase amounting to $24,763,014. This increase was due to the excellent crop gathered in 1918.

There was an increase of 12,975,890 pounds in the quantity of hemp, jute, and ramie fibers exported during 1918, the value of the increase being $1,151,212. These fibers went principally to Japan, Great Britain, and the United States.

Great strides were made in the exportation of wheat flour during the year, shipments having advanced from 542,878 barrels in 1917 to 1,368,638 barrels in 1918; the value of the increase amounted to $7,695,564. The temporary removal of the export prohibition on this product and the world-wide demand for food products have accounted for the abnormal increase in the shipments abroad of this commodity.

Exports of peanuts increased by 7,913,467 pounds and by $755,218 in value, although lesser quantities went to the United States during the year; the increase is accounted for by the larger quantities taken by Hongkong (final destination unknown) and Japan. Rapeseed exports, chiefly to Japan, increased by 31,924,266 pounds, the increased value being $1,097,054.

Straw braid exports increased by $2,517,200, accounted for by the larger quantities going to the United States. Exports of cigarettes, shipped principally to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, increased by $1,724,142, increased competition among tobacco factories being responsible for a larger output. The amount of leaf and prepared tobacco exported increased by 4,003,867 pounds, the value of the increase being $1,253,782. Hongkong, the United States, Macao, and the Straits Settlements were the chief countries to which these products were exported.

Silk and Tea Exports Decline—Other Decreases.

There was a slight decrease in the exports of some grades of silk, and a very large decrease in the exports of tea, from China during 1918.

Antimony exports decreased by 18,578 tons, to a value of $3,512,756, owing to the continued decline in demand from abroad; several of the smaller smelters suspended operations during 1918, and the principal producer (The Wah Chang Co.) reduced its output considerably. There was a decline of 28,135 tons in the exports of copper ingots, the value decrease being $9,151,148; due principally to the increased domestic demand for copper for minting purposes.

The exports of beans of all kinds decreased by 2,737,656 bushels, because it has been found more profitable to export the oil than the beans. Exports of egg albumen and yolk decreased by 15,421,600 pounds and $1,136,168. The egg industry of China has been adversely affected by the pure food laws and regulations of various importing countries, particularly America, and the lesser quantities taken by the latter country are principally responsible for the decrease in the exports of these products.

Cattle, Tallow, and Wool Also Show Decline.

There was a decline in the exports of cattle, sheep, and goats amounting to 29,363 in number, and, although the value of the exports increased by $416,180 in United States currency, there was actually a decrease in value in local currency. Most of the cattle are raised in Shantung Province, where cattle farming is an important industry. Animal tallow exports declined by 18,198,400 pounds and $1,672,093; the disturbed political conditions in Russia, heretofore the largest buyer of this product, contributed to the decline.

The quantity of sheep's wool exported decreased by 2,842,400 pounds, although the value increased by $1,516,509; this increased value is accounted for, to some extent, by the increased value of the haikwan tael, and increased cost accounted for the difference. The United States, as usual, was the largest purchaser of this product.

Leather exports declined in quantity by 2,609,600 pounds and in value by $1,765,269; the chaotic conditions in Russia accounting for this decline, as that country has been China's best leather customer during the past. Exports of paper show a decrease of nearly $1,230,000 in value; Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and Indo-China are the chief countries to which paper was shipped.

Exports of untanned goat skins declined by $1,172,555 in value, owing to the lesser quantities taken by the United States. The exports of buffalo and cow hides decreased by 10,861,467 pounds and $1,644,407. Italy made large purchases of hides, outbidding the United States, during the year.

Import and Export Statistics for 1917.

As statistical data indicating the origin and destination of articles entering into China's foreign trade are not available for 1918, the following summary has been prepared from the Chinese Maritime Customs returns covering imports and exports for 1917:

Articles.	Amount.	Per cent credited to—
IMPORTS.		
Cigarettes: thousands	7,909,103	United States, 48; Canada, 15; Great Britain, 13; Hongkong, 9, and Japan, 10.
Cigarettes: value	$31,888,287	
Cotton, raw: pounds	40,017,067	Japan, 59; India, 27½, and United States, 7.
Cotton, raw: value	$6,534,348	
Yarn: pounds	271,364,133	Japan, 44; Hongkong, 29; and India, 25½.
Yarn: value	$61,345,662	
Galvanized sheets: tons	1,579	Japan, 52½; United States, 31; Great Britain, 7, and Canada, 4½.
Galvanized sheets: value	$404,576	
Iron and mild steel bars: tons	13,688	United States, 38½; Japan, 31; Hongkong, 17; Great Britain, 7.
Iron and mild steel bars: value	$1,559,594	
Kerosene: gallons	157,910,941	United States, 59; Hongkong, 19; Straits Settlements, 12; Japan, 4½; and Dutch Indies, 3½.
Kerosene: value	$34,021,749	
Piece goods:		
Drills: pieces	1,431,611	Japan, 97, and Hongkong, 2.
Drills: value	$5,618,559	
Jeans: pieces	1,624,046	Japan, 88½, and Great Britain, 9½.
Jeans: value	$5,751,154	
Sheetings, gray: pieces	2,734,991	Japan, 92; Great Britain, 3; and United States, 2½.
Sheetings, gray: value	$10,209,710	
Railway material and sleepers, value.	$2,005,972	Japan, 58; United States, 15; Great Britain, 8; and Russia, 6.
Sheets and plates: tons	15,127	United States, 54; Japan, 26; Canada, 10½; and Great Britain, 5½.
Sheets and plates: value	$2,174,136	
Tinned plates: tons	14,222	United States, 61; Hongkong, 23½; and Japan, 8½.
Tinned plates: value	$2,548,414	
Vehicles: Motor cars: value	$932,838	United States, 61; Japan, 17; and Canada, 15½.
Wax, parrafin: pounds	28,487,867	United States, 45; Hongkong, 15½; Dutch Indies, 13; Japan, 10½; and Russia, 8.
Wax, parrafin: value	$2,637,055	

Articles.	Amount.	Per cent credited to—
EXPORTS.		
Antimony:		
Crude: tons	19,823	Japan, 78; United States, 10½; and Great Britain, 9.
Crude: value	$2,393,778	
Regulus: tons	14,587	United States, 41½; Canada, 17½; Japan, 15; Hongkong, 10; Russia, 5; and Great Britain, 5.
Regulus: value	$3,788,607	
Beans: bushels	22,246,317	Russia, 51½; Japan, 25; Denmark, 6; Dutch Indies, 4½; and Great Britain, 4.
Beans: value	$19,994,600	
Bristles: pounds	8,557,467	United States, 32; Great Britain, 30½; Japan, 17½; and Hongkong, 17.
Bristles: value	$6,295,671	
Copper slabs and ingots: tons	41,061	Japan, 99.
Copper slabs and ingots: value	$10,145,691	
Cotton, raw: pounds	110,995,067	Japan, 75½, and United States, 16½.
Cotton, raw: value	$20,436,579	
Egg albumen and yolk: pounds	54,002,533	United States, 50½; Great Britain, 40½; and France, 3½.
Egg albumen and yolk: value	$12,239,678	
Iron, pig: tons	144,816	Japan, 97½, and United States, 1½.
Iron, pig: value	$5,394,562	
Meats, fresh and frozen: pounds	52,736,133	Russia, 53½; Great Britain, 37; and Philippine Islands, 8½.
Meats, fresh and frozen: value	$3,043,766	
Oil:		
Bean: pounds	252,180,400	United States, 79; Japan, 14½; and Russia, 3½.
Bean: value	$18,560,048	
Wood: gallons	6,689,350	United States, 76; Hongkong, 14½; and Great Britain, 5.
Wood: value	$4,932,626	
Silk:		
Raw: pounds	9,747,067	Hongkong, 50; United States, 20½; and France, 27.
Raw: value	$57,157,905	
Pongees: pounds	2,297,066	United States, 30½; Great Britain, 24½; Hongkong, 13; France, 7; India, 6½; Canada, 6; Australia, 5; and Japan, 3.
Pongees: value	$6,451,724	
Skins and hides:		
Buffalo and cow: pounds	63,613,200	United States, 52; Hongkong, 20½; Japan, 10½; and Italy, 7.
Buffalo and cow: value	$17,714,923	
Goat, untanned: number	11,735,579	United States, 76; Japan, 14½; and France, 6.
Goat, untanned: value	$8,056,150	
Straw braid: pounds	5,403,200	Japan, 53½; United States, 36½; and Great Britain, 8.
Straw braid: value	$2,454,817	
Tallow, vegetable: pounds	20,184,667	United States, 48½; Italy, 30½; and Great Britain, 13½.
Tallow, vegetable: value	$1,818,597	
Tea:		
Black: pounds	62,969,600	Russia, 52½; United States, 20; Hongkong, 12½; and Great Britain, 5.
Black: value	$12,643,738	
Green: pounds	26,145,733	United States, 46½; India, 16½; Russia, 12½; Great Britain, 6½; and France, 8.
Green: value	$9,145,434	
Wool, sheep's: pounds	45,247,200	United States, 63½, and Japan, 35½.
Wool, sheep's: value	$10,743,681	

Declared Exports to the United States and Dependencies.

The declared exports from China to the United States in 1918 showed a decrease of $871,467 from those of 1917, the totals being $155,683,390 and $154,811,923 for the years 1917 and 1918, respectively. Taking into consideration the restrictions and other disabilities to which the export trade of China has been subjected during the year, this should be considered fairly satisfactory.

The figures for Hawaii, however, show an increased value of $9,681 over 1917, largely accounted for by the shipment of fresh eggs there during the year. For the first time, declared export figures appeared for Porto Rico, laces and insertions, to the value of $273, having been shipped from Chefoo.

The declared export return for the Philippine Islands shows an increase in value of $784,135 which, with the gains reported for Hawaii and Porto Rico, almost makes up the loss in the declared exports of the United States. Frozen meats and hams accounted for nearly $400,000 of the gain of the Philippine Islands, coal and coke for $191,818, and flour for over $125,000; while cotton yarn, none of which was included in the last year's declared exports, accounted for $85,323. Cement is the only item that showed a decline, the decrease being about $154,000.

Returned American goods to the United States, which are not included in the figures given, amounted to $334,319, as against $57,669 in 1917. American goods returned to the Philippine Islands during 1918 were valued at $246, as against $3,545 in 1917.

Statistics of Declared Exports.

The following table shows the value of declared exports to the United States and its possessions, invoiced through the American consulates in China, during the years 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917	1918
TO UNITED STATES.		
Antimony:		
Crude	$304,045	$143,931
Regulus	1,526,398	1,404,197
Oxide	.....	26,050
Art, works of:		
Porcelains	155,391	32,696
All other	136,687	53,740
Brass ingots	31,500	.....
Bristles	3,018,823	4,695,311
Chemicals:		
Albumen	3,429,619	936,363
Cantharides	3,820	.....
Camphor	106,984	233,037
Dyes—		
Aniline	52,860	.....
Indigo paste	3,172	.....
Gallnuts	812,502	871,452
Licorice root	443,478	410,010
Musk	147,214	98,528
Rhubarb	54,816	15,973
Soda, benzoate of	1,076	.....
Turmeric	1,480	.....
Copper slabs	120,950	.....
Cotton, and manufactures of:		
Raw	5,203,290	2,731,590
Waste	99,171	3,370
Waste yarn	8,453	.....
Lace, embroidery, etc	586,353	380,688
Curios	233 912	35,830
Earthen and china ware	137,510	25,330
Eggs:		
Fresh	51,296	134,332
Dried and frozen	1,108,930	562,129
Yolk	3,515,235	1,526,428
Fans, palm-leaf	39,332	13,793
Feathers and down	826,740	698,217
Fibers, and manufactures of:		
China grass	233,893	458,318
Embroidery	1,281	.....
Hemp	179,481	82,764
Jute	95,658	30,105
Ramie	.....	271,481
All other	154,357	15,312
Firecrackers	330,739	16,418
Fruits and nuts:		
Apricot kernels	15,998	.....
Peanuts	481,452	154,768
Walnuts	531,866	367,262
Furs and skins, and manufactures of:		
Dressed—Dog mats	483,424	725,247
Undressed—		
Cat	36,467	9,613
Deer and doe	588,829	368,048
Dog	164	.....
Fox	114,117	508,662
Goat	15,102,507	9,429,286
Kolinsky	.....	292,877
Marmot	33,846	374,184
Rabbit	12,121	9,301
Raccoon	.....	135,975
Sheep and lamb	2,528,707	723,794
Squirrel	.....	574,182
Weasel	156,783	146,659
All other	574,251	771,493
TO UNITED STATES—con.		
Hair:		
Horse	$402,773	$480,429
Human	306,122	303,712
Nets	545,999	594,117
All other	.....	67,362
Hats, rush, straw, and wood-shaving	288,046	35,196
Hides:		
Buffalo	892,036	210,049
Cow and calf	10,757,561	1,414,557
Horse, pony, and donkey	164,264	28,173
All other	97,135	.....
Household effects	26,545	27,502
Iron, pig	65,473	.....
Joss sticks	11,040	65
Matting, mats, and rugs	221,028	110,788
Meat and dairy products:		
Sausage casings	835,325	604,189
All other	9,527	54,024
Metals:		
Tungsten	309,747	748,894
Wolfram		2,166,380
All other	.....	403
Oils, vegetable:		
Bean	20,564,640	38,411,309
Castor	212,403	466,497
Cottonseed	885,032	2,514,633
Hempseed	.....	187,352
Peanut	1,558,982	4,859,114
Perilla	.....	77,185
Rape	110,513	101,440
Sesame	.....	123,286
Wood	4,727,225	7,602,025
All other	4,477	77,445
Paper, and manufactures of:		
Books	14,663	9,754
Cigarette stiffener	9,423	.....
All other	16,160	354
Plants and bulbs: Narcissus bulbs	26,985	.....
Platinum	.....	37,335
Quills, cut	.....	10,133
Seeds:		
Castor	126,892	.....
Linseed	431,058	.....
Mustard	9,226	10,359
Rape	20,115	7,426
Sesame	82,247	130,512
Sorghum (kaoliang)	31,231	.....
All other	3,456	3,577
Silk manufactures:		
Pongees	2,002,480	695,278
All other	214,545	225,907
Silk:		
Raw	27,858,869	21,903,490
Waste	2,960,314	6,904,910
Wild	3,010,003	2,950,522
Cocoons	116,216	80,759
Spices, cassia	68,319	192,998
Straw braid	3,671,274	5,781,715
Tallow:		
Animal	227,266	243,313
Vegetable	1,596,804	1,744,064
Tea	5,357,007	3,436,187
Tea sweepings	.....	32,640
Tobacco, leaf	1,664,118	1,382,808

Articles.	1917	1918
TO UNITED STATES—con.		
Vegetables:		
Beans	$1,488,630	$12,643
Peas	401,868	37,456
Wax, paraffin	.....	69,810
Wood, and manufactures of:		
Bamboo, split	37,391	26,461
China and palm reeds	36,999	64,657
All other	48,514	8,337
Wool, and manufactures of:		
Camel's	1,072,017	897,879
Goat's	54,366	147,254
Sheep's	15,060,448	15,529,510
Carpets and rugs	819,102	336,601
All other articles	332,498	161,394
Total	155,683,390	154,811,923
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
Arbutus, dried	4,134	1,914
Breadstuffs:		
Biscuits, canned	.....	8,437
Flour	603	125,657
Oats	.....	11,775
Vermicelli	15,443	19,824
All other	789	.....
Candles	3,106	3,237
Cement	262,578	108,622
Coal and coke	481,138	672,956
Cotton, and manufactures of:		
Cloth	67,503	51,562
Nankeens	27,252	51,422
Yarn	.....	85,323
Laces	12,475	4,686
All other	.....	6,108
Earthenware:		
Chinaware	6,044	3,227
Fire bricks and fire clay	7,059	183
Eggs, fresh	.....	1,002
Fibers, and manufactures of:		
Fish nets	3,355	3,607
Grass cloth	5,806	1,914
Twine	.....	1,300
Fruits and nuts:		
Peanuts	2,034	13,494
All other	4,826	4,840
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:		
Pig iron	1,570	.....
All other	8,701	13,525
Meat and dairy products:		
Canned meats	5,068	21,508
Frozen meats	477,851	845,652
Hams	180,664	209,823

Articles.	1917	1918
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Continued.		
Meat and dairy products—Continued.		
Lard	.....	$57,697
Milk, sterilized	$658	1,283
Musical instruments: Pianos	.....	15,913
Oils:		
Liquid fuel	10,712	.....
Lubricating	.....	7,025
Peanut	.....	5,226
All other	1,626	.....
Paper, and manufactures of:		
Books, printed	10,746	9,870
All other	14,053	3,041
Photographic films	3,198	965
Silks, and manufactures of:		
Piece goods	19,380	29,077
Pongees	4,983	1,167
Raw	115,336	156,065
Soap	4,245	.....
Stones, precious: Diamonds	.....	3,500
Straw braid	2,234	2,663
Tea	5,752	1,407
Tobacco	.....	1,603
Vegetables:		
Beans	9,811	21,578
All other	27,290	17,307
Wood, and manufactures of:		
Canes	1,787	1,670
Combs	4,037	1,912
All other	3,498	823
All other articles	70,497	57,597
Total	1,887,852	2,671,987
TO HAWAII.		
Cotton laces	.....	663
Curios	2,774	1,013
Earthenware: Porcelain	2,549	442
Eggs, fresh	.....	23,883
Iron, pig	6,049	.....
Meat, canned	5,769	1,391
Oil, peanut	3,076	4,612
Paper: Printed books	.....	1,333
Silk: Pongees	1,762	214
Tea	377	.....
All other articles	2,757	1,243
Total	25,113	34,794
TO PORTO RICO.		
Cotton laces and insertions	.....	273

Future Prospects for China's Foreign Trade.

American banking interests in China have increased considerably, especially at Shanghai, and with additional shipping facilities, with a fair field and no favor, and with proper safeguards in regard to trade-marks, there does not appear to be any reason why the United States should not hold, or even increase, its present share of China's foreign trade.

Signs of competition from Europe have already become apparent, and, in the interests of American trade, it will be necessary for the American manufacturer and exporter to increase his cooperation with his American representative or agent in this country by better packing, more liberal supply of samples, and better protection in the matter of sole or exclusive agencies.

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